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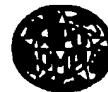


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<p>(54) Title: QUINOXALINE COMPOUNDS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM AND A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) and salts, tautomeric forms and N-oxides thereof in which formula: Z^1 means hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, $COOC_{1-4}$ alkyl, C_{2-14} acyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group; Y^1 means hydrogen, or optionally substituted amino group, or Y^1 and Z^1 form together a $-CO-O-$ group, where Y^2 and Z^2 mean together a valency bond, or Y^1 and Y^2 mean together a valency bond, and at the same time Z^2 means hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, $COOC_{1-4}$ alkyl, C_{2-14} acyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group; X^1 and X^2 mean together $-O-$, or $-S-$, or X^1 means hydrogen, $-NHR^4$ or $-WR^5$ groups, and at the same time X^2 means hydrogen, or X^2 and X^3 together form a valency bond, X^3 means hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, R^1 and R^2 mean hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, ciano, mercapto or sulphonylamido group, R^3 means hydrogen or nitro group, R^4 means hydrogen or hydroxy group, R^5 means hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl group, W means oxygen or sulfur with the proviso, that a) if at least one of the substituents of R^1, R^2 and R^3 is different from hydrogen or b) if the meaning of Z^1 and Z^2 is hydrogen and R^1 means 6-chloro, R^3 means hydrogen, R^2 has a different meaning from 7-chloro, or R^1 means 6-methyl, R^3 means hydrogen, R^2 has a different meaning from 7-methyl; compounds of general formula (I) show a significant activity at the glycine binding site of the NMDA-receptor, therefore they can be used as active ingredients of pharmaceutical compositions.</p>			

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QUINOXALINE COMPOUNDS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM AND A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

The invention relates to new 3-amino-quinoxaline-2-one derivatives of the general formula I, their salts, tautomeric forms and N-oxides, to pharmaceutical preparations containing these compounds and the process for the preparation of them.

In the past 10 years a lot of communications and patent specifications have been published in the CNS area. Special interest brisked up in the area of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonists.

Among others WO 9400124 and references cited in it describe derivatives of quinoxaline-2,3-dione with this effect.

N-substituted quinoxaline diones are described eg. in: WO 9113878 (Novo Nordisk), WO 9308188 (Sumitomo), WO 9320077 (Yamanouchi);

derivatives of tricyclic quinoxaline in: J. Med. Chem. 1992, 35, 3319-3324 (Eli Lilly), WO 9409000 (Warner-Lambert), WO 9306103 (Novo Nordisk), US 5196421 (1993) Eli Lilly, US 5153196 (1992) Ely Lilly; tetracyclic quinoxaline derivatives in: WO 9502601 (Rhone-Poulenc Rorer SA), WO 9502602 (Rhone-Poulenc Rorer SA).

The synthesis of 3-amino-quinoxaline-2-one derivatives is described in Tetrahedron Letters 23 No.33 pp.3357-60 without mentioning the technic.

Partial hydrolysis (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 68, 1035, (1946)) of 2,3-diamino-quinoxaline is carried out in a different synthesis way.

Surprisingly we found that quinoxaline derivatives of the general formula I show a significant activity at the glycine binding site of the NMDA-receptor, therefore they may have a significant neuroprotective effect which may play a therapeutic role in the treatment of Alzheimer disease, stroke, epilepsy, in AIDS dementia and in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

The meaning of the substituents in the general formula I is as follows:

Z¹ means hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, COOC₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₁₄ acyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group;

5 Y¹ means hydrogen, or optionally substituted amino group, or

Y¹ and Z¹ form together a -CO-O- group, where

Y² and Z² mean together a valency bond, or

Y¹ and Y² mean together a valency bond, and at the same time

Z² means hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, COOC₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₁₄ acyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group;

10 X¹ and X² mean together =O, or =S, or

X¹ means hydrogen, -NHR⁴ or -WR⁵ groups, and at the same time

X² means hydrogen, or

15 X² and X³ together form a valency bond,

X³ means hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl,

R¹ and R² mean hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, trifluoromethyl, ciano, mercapto or sulphonylamido group.

R³ means hydrogen or nitro group,

20 R⁴ means hydrogen or hydroxy group,

R⁵ means hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl group,

W means oxygen or sulfur

with the proviso, that

a.) if at least one of the substituents of R¹, R² and R³ is different from hydrogen or

25 b.) if the meaning of Z¹ and Z² is hydrogen and

- R¹ means 6-chloro, R³ means hydrogen

R² has a different meaning from 7-chloro, or

- R¹ means 6-methyl, R³ means hydrogen,

R² has a different meaning from 7-methyl.

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Compounds of the general formula IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, their salts, tautomeric forms and N-oxides form smaller groups of the compounds of the general formula I.

Compounds of the general formula I can be prepared in the following ways:

- a.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IA - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and W are as given above - an 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II is reacted with a carboalkoxyformimidate derivative of the general formula III - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and W are as given above, R⁶ means hydrogen, R⁷ means C₁₋₁₂ alkyl; or compounds of the general formula IF, where R¹, R², R³ have the meanings as given above are hydrolyzed in acidic medium;
- 10 b.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and W are as given above, Z² means hydrogen and Z¹ means C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, or optionally substituted phenyl group - an 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II is reacted with a compound of the general formula IV - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, R⁷ and W are as given above, Hlg means halogen, R⁸ means C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, or optionally substituted phenyl group, R⁷ means C₁₋₁₂ alkyl group;
- 15 c.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, W and Z¹ are as given above, Z² means C₂₋₁₄ acyl, C₁₋₁₄ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenylsulphonyl group - compounds of the general formula IB containing hydrogen atom in place of Z² are reacted with acylating agents of the general formula Z²-L, where the meaning of Z² is C₂₋₁₄ acyl, C₁₋₁₄ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenylsulphonyl group and the meaning of L is a leaving group;
- 20 d.) for the preparation of compounds with the general formula IC, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, an 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, is cianomethylated, then the intermediate of general formula VI thus obtained is closed into a ring with hydroxylamine;

e.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula ID, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, compounds of the general formula IC, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, are acylated with formic acid derivatives, then closed into a ring or reacted with dialkylcarbonate.

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f.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IE, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, an 1,2-diaminobenzene of general formula II, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, is reacted with dihalogenic glyoxime:

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g.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IF, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, an 1,2-diaminobenzene of general formula II is reacted with oxalic acid diiminoester of general formula VII, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and R⁷ are as given above;

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h.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB containing a sulfur atom in place of W, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, Z¹ and Z² are as given above, a compound of the general formula IB containing oxygen in place of W or a compound of the general formula IF, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, is reacted with reagents suitable for sulfur introduction, or the compound of the general formula IB containing a sulfur atom in place of W is prepared from an appropriate R¹, R², R³ substituted 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline or 2,3-dithioquinoxaline derivatives by selective transformation;

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i.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IG, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, Z¹, X¹, X², X³ are as given above and the meaning of A is an optionally substituted amino group, compounds of the general formula IA, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, W is an oxygen atom, are N-animated and

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if desired in the compounds of the general formula I thus obtained, substituents R¹, R², R³ and X³ are transformed in a manner known per se into other R¹, R², R³ and X³ substituents, and/or into their N-oxides, and/or salts, and/or are delipidated from their salts.

Advantageously the preparation of the compounds of the general formula IA can be carried out by a method described in Tetrahedron Lett. 23 No.33, pp.3357-60 or J.C.S.96(1947).

5 For the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB containing alkyl, phenylalkyl or optionally substituted phenyl group in place of Z¹ the reaction is advantageously carried out in a polar solvent, advantageously in lower alcohol, in dimethylformamide or in dimethylsulphoxide, or in an apolar solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, between 0°C and boiling point, advantageously between 20 and 80°C.

10 Compounds of the general formula IB containing acyl, alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl, optionally substituted phenylsulphonyl group in place of Z¹ and/or Z² can be prepared advantageously by reacting the compound of general formula IB, containing hydrogen atom in place of Z¹ and/or Z² with an acylating agent 15 optionally in the presence of a proton acceptor. It is advantageous to use acid anhydride as acylating agent and perform the reaction without a proton acceptor.

According to the invention it is advantageous to perform procedure e.) by applying 20 methyl chloroformate as a formic acid derivative. The acylation is performed under mild conditions and a basic catalyst is applied for the ring closure. It is advantageous to perform the reaction of compounds of the general formula IC and dialkylcarbonates in a weak basic medium.

It is advantageous to perform the reaction of compounds of the general formula II and 25 dihalogeno glyoximes /(Chem.Ber.85 3 5,(1952)/ in a biphasic system, in the presence of a proton acceptor /(J. Het.Chem..26 1415 (1989)/.

Based on the literature of J. Org. Chem. Vol. 21, pp. 470, (1956), compounds of the 30 general formula IB containing a sulfur atom in place of W can be synthesized from appropriately substituted quinoxaline 2,3-diones, advantageously in excess of ammonia or a primary amine, optionally in the presence of a solvent.

Compounds of the general formula IA can be transformed into toluene sulfonic acid salts of compounds of the general formula IG with O-tosyl hydroxylamine in the presence of NaH in a medium containing DMF. The free base can be deliberaed by using sodium-carbonate in aqueous medium.

Compounds of the formula I where one of R¹, R², R³ is a nitro group can also be prepared by using a starting material containing hydrogen at the appropriate place and introducing the nitro group into the molecule using a mild nitrating agent such as $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3 + \text{KNO}_3$, at 0°C, $\text{Ac}_2\text{O} + \text{HNO}_3$, $\text{Ac}_2\text{O} + \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{NO}_2^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ and if necessary removing the acyl protecting group.

If necessary the halogen atom can also be introduced subsequently using a halogenating agent e.g.: elemental halogen, perhalogenides and halogen transferring catalysts e.g. FeCl_3 , AlCl_3 , ZnCl_2 , etc.

Description of biological test methods

¹^H-dichlorokinurenic acid (DCK) binding assay

¹^H]DCK (10nM) binding was examined by the method of T. Canton and his collaborators (J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 44 812-816, (1992)). After removal of the cerebellum and the brain stem from the whole brain of 150-200 g male rats (Sprague-Dawley) a membrane preparation was made by homogenization and repeated centrifugation. Incubation was done for 30 minutes at 4°C in 50 mM HEPES/KOH buffer (pH=7.5) in the presence and absence of test substances. Radio ligand bound to the membrane was separated by filtration method (Whatman GF&B). Bound radioactivity was measured by liquid scintillation spectrophotometer. Non-specific binding was determined in the presence of 1 mM glycine. The percent of binding was determined by the following formula:

$$15 \quad [1 - \{B_t - NSP\} / (B_t - NSP)] \times 100, \text{ where}$$

B_t is the binding measured in the presence of the test substance

B_t total binding measured in the absence of the test substance

NSP non-specific binding

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 Table I contains the tested substances and their 50% binding causing concentration (IC₅₀ value).

Table I.

Test number	Name	IC ₅₀ (nM)
control	6-trifluoromethyl-quinoxaline-2,3-dione	4000
7	3-amino-6-trifluoromethyl-7 chloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one	161
30	3-amino-6,7-dichloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one	91
48	3-lauroylamido-6,7-dichloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one	54

Compounds of the general formula I or their salts may be used in the therapy as pharmaceutical preparations containing the active ingredient and inert solid or liquid organic or inorganic excipients. Manufacturing of the preparations takes place according to known methods.

Preparations are made in forms suited for oral or parenteral application e.g. tablet, coated tablet, capsule, or their retard versions. The preparations may contain appropriate solid diluting or carrier substances, sterile aqueous solvent or non-toxic organic solvent. For such purpose sweetening and flavoring substances can be added to oral preparations.

Tablets suitable for oral application may contain lactose, sodium citrate, calcium carbonate as carrier substances, and substances promoting disintegration (e.g. starch, alginic acid), lubricants (e.g. talc, sodium laurylsulfate, magnesium stearate). Carrier substances of capsules may be lactose and polyethylene glycol. Aqueous suspensions may contain emulsifying and suspending agents. Diluting agents of the organic solvent suspensions may be ethanol, glycerin, chloroform, etc.

Preparations suitable for parenteral application are solutions or suspensions of the active ingredient in an appropriate medium (e.g. hazelnut oil, sesame oil, polypropylene glycol or water).

The active ingredient content of the pharmaceutical preparations can change within wide ranges, it may be between 0.005-99%.

The daily dose of the active ingredient can change within wide ranges and depends on the severity of the condition, age, body weight of the patient, form of the preparation and activity of the given active ingredient. In case of oral dosage, the daily active ingredient dose is generally 0.5-20 mg/kg in a single dose or in daily multiple doses. The above data is of informational character from which in a given case and depending on instructions of the physician it can be deviated up or down.

Further details of the invention are given in the following examples without limiting it.

Examples

Example 1.

Method for the preparation of substances with the general formula I.A.
containing an oxygen atom in place of W.

10 10 mmol 1,2-diaminobenzene derivative of the general formula II are suspended or dissolved in 15-20 cm³ solvent depending on the starting material (use of methanol, ethanol, dimethylformamide, DMSO, water or mixture thereof is advantageous), and treated with 12 mmol (1.40 g) ethyl carboethoxyformimidate. The reaction mixture is kept at 25-30°C for 8-48 hours. The precipitated substance of the general formula IA is filtered, washed with methanol and dried. Table II contains yields and melting points of the compounds thus obtained.

Table II

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No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Mp. (°C)
1.	6-Cl	7-Cl	H	85	>315
2.	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	H	80	315
3.	6-SO ₂ NH ₂	7-Cl	H	91	>315
4.	6-SO ₂ NH ₂	H	8-Br	64	304
5.	6-SO ₂ NH ₂	H	8-Cl	73	315-316
6.	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	55	292-294
7.	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	68	239-240
8.	H	6-Br	7-Br	95	>300
9.	H	6-F	7-F	80	>300
10.	6-Cl	7-NO ₂	8-Cl	83	>300
11.	6-Br	7-Br	8-NO ₂	67	301-303
12.	6-F	7-F	8-NO ₂	45	288-290
13.	5-Cl 8-NO ₂	7-Cl 6-Cl	8-NO ₂ 8-Cl	40	decomposition over 275
14.	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NH ₂	55	>300
15.	5-NO ₂	6-Cl	7-Cl	50	>300

Example 2**Introduction of the nitro group:**

The product of example 1 resp. 4 is dissolved in concentrated sulfuric acid and treated with 1-1.2 equivalent KNO₃ at a temperature of 0 to 5°C. The endpoint of the reaction is determined by TLC from the sample taken from the mixture. In case of complete reaction the reaction mixture is poured on ice 5-15 fold of the volume of the sulfuric acid used as solvent and the precipitated substance is filtered.

Physical data of the substances thus obtained are identical with the data of examples 6

and 7 listed in Table I.

Example 3

The products of examples 1 and 4 may also be nitrated by treating their water free „Sulfolanic” suspension with nitronium tetrafluoroborate at a temperature of max. 20°C. Processing of the obtained products and their physical data are identical with those of example 2.

Example 4

Treating compounds of the general formula IF (J. Am. Chem. Soc. **68**, 1035 (1946)) with 2.5-5 M aqueous hydrochloric acid for a short time at 100-120°C results compounds of IA. Isomers can be separated by e.g. flash vacuum chromatography. Table III summarizes physical data and yields of the compounds prepared.

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Table III

No.	R1	R2	R3	%	*	Mp. (°C)	Characteristic chemical shifts by NMR
5	5-Cl	H	7-Cl	20	-	>310	See table VI
	H	6-Cl	8-Cl	30	-		See table VI
10	H	6-SCN	7-F	57	82	>260	5,8-H: 7.58, 7.09
	H	6-F	7-SCN		18		5,8-H: 7.40, 7.26
20	H	6-SCN	7-Cl	39	62		5,8-H: 7.62, 7.31
	H	6-Cl	7-SCN		38		5,8-H: 7.51, 7.47

* Isomeric ratios were determined by NMR.

In case of separated isomers the identification of regio isomers was performed by C¹³ NMR. Bread bound decoupled and proton coupled C¹³ spectra of both pure isomers were made and for the identification of C¹³-¹H coupling constants with long range effects selective INEPT measurement series were made. With the knowledge of the C¹³-¹H coupling constants with long range effects chemical shifts of carbon atoms in different positions of both isomers were identified in the heteroatom free aromatic ring and they were compared to the two hydrogen atoms. It is known that the effect of the amide and imino group on the chemical shift influencing effect of aromatic carbon atoms is characteristically different (E. Pretsch, J. Seibl, W. Simon, T. Clerc: Tabellen zur Strukturaufklärung organischer Verbindungen mit spektroskopischen Methoden, Springer, Berlin (1981)). On carbon atoms in ipso and ortho position to the amide group a smaller deviation is expected than on carbon atoms having the same position to an imino group. The two sets of signals were matched with the isomers given in table IV by comparing the values measured for these carbon atoms in the two compounds. In case of the other not separated isomeric mixtures the isomers were matched based on chemical shifts of these characteristic signs. The ratio of the isomers was determined from the intensity of the signals.

Table IV

	6-Cl, 8-Cl	5-Cl 7-*Cl	
5	(C-4a)	135.9	129.6
	(C-5)	122.5	128.3
	(C-6)	126.9	123.1
	(C-7)	122.6	126.3
10	(C-8)	119.0	113.6
	(C-8a)	125.0	130.7

Example 5**Preparation of compounds of the general formula IC****Preparation and transformation of compounds of the general formula VI**

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0.1 M 1,2-diaminobenzene derivative of the general formula II is dissolved/suspended in 20 cm³ methanol and 8.75 cm³ 36% hydrochloric acid solution are added to it. The solution thus formed is cooled to below 10°C and 1.05 M potassium cyanide are added to it dropwise while constantly stirring. The pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted to 6.5 and 8.90 g 35% formaldehyde solution are added to it dropwise at 40°C in 20 to 35 minutes. It is cooled to 0°C after 2 hours and the precipitated material is separated from the aqueous alcoholic mother liquor either by filtration or by extraction following an aqueous dilution.

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264 g 35% formaldehyde solution are added to it dropwise at 40°C in 20 to 35 minutes. It is cooled to 0°C after 2 hours and the precipitated material is separated from the aqueous alcoholic mother liquor either by filtration or by extraction following an aqueous dilution.

25

The thus formed raw material of the general formula VI are boiled without any purification in a 60% aqueous alcoholic solution of 0.2 M hydroxylamine base for 3 to 5 hours until ammonia evolution ceases. The solution is cooled after clarification, let stand in the refrigerator and the precipitated crystals are filtered.

Table V contains the melting points and the yields.

Table V

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Mp. (°C)
22	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	90	190-191
23	H	6-Cl	7-CF ₃	65	

Example 6

Preparation of compounds with the general formula ID

10 10 mmole IC compound are dissolved in 15 to 20 cm³ acetone and 11 mmole triethylamine are added to it and the reaction mixture is treated with 10.5 mmole methyl chloroformate between 0 and 25°C. After the removal of triethylamine hydrochloride compounds of the general formula ID are crystallized.

15 Yields and physical data are summarized in table VI.

15

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Mp. (°C)
24	H	7-Cl	8-Cl	91	214-218

20

Example 7

Preparation of compounds of the general formula IE

20 5 mmole substituted 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II and 5.2 mmole dichloroglyoxime are suspended in 25 cm³ dichloromethane, then 50 mmole Na₂CO₃ dissolved in 25 cm³ distilled water are added to it dropwise, and the mixture is rigorously stirred for 1 hour. (The reaction is followed by TLC). The precipitated substance is filtered, washed with water and dichloromethane and purified by chromatography if necessary.

25 Table VII contains data of the obtained compounds.

30

Table VII.

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Hydrate water	Mp. (°C)
25	5-Cl	H	7-Cl	45	1	231
26	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	40	-	240

Example 8

Preparation of compounds of the general formula IB containing an oxygen atom in place of W.

10

a./ 8 mmole substituted 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II are dissolved in 12 cm³ THF. By keeping the temperature of the mixture at ~10°C 10 mmol imidoyl chloride of general formula IV are added to it. After standing at room temperature for 1 day, the precipitated substance is filtered, washed with ethanol, purified by chromatography if necessary.

15

Table VIII

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Z ¹	%	*	Mp. (°C)	Characteristic chemical shifts by NMR
27	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	CH ₃	38		>300**	
28	H	6-Cl	8-Cl	CH ₃	38		262-265**	
29	H	6-SO ₂ NH ₂	7-Cl	CH ₃	40	92	>300	C-5:124.9 C-8:117.1
30	H	6-Cl	7-SO ₂ NH ₂	CH ₃		8		C-5:126.0 C-8:116.3
31	H	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	CH ₃	59	90		C-5:119.0 C-8:118.0
32	H	6-Cl	7-CF ₃	CH ₃		10	267-270**	C-5:122.4 C-8:115.1
33	H	6-Br	8-Br	CH ₃	55		265	
34	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	Ph	65		239-241	
35	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	Ph	71		276-281	
36	H	6-SO ₂ NH ₂	8-Br	CH ₃	35		279-283	

30

* Isomeric ratios were determined by ¹³CNMR.

** HCl salt

b / Preparation of nitro compounds of the general formula IB containing an oxygen atom in place of W can be carried out according to examples 2 or 3.

Table IX

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Z ¹	%	*	Mp. (°C)	Characteristic chemical shifts by NMR
37	8-NO ₂	6-Cl	7-Cl	CH ₃		93		5-H: 7.68
38	5-NO ₂	6-Cl	7-Cl	CH ₃	60	7	273-276	8-H: 7.36
39	8-Cl	6-Cl	7-NO ₂	CH ₃		88		C-5: 123.7, C-8: 111.1
40	5-NO ₂	6-Cl	7-Cl	CH ₃	89	12	308	C-5: 142.4, C-8: 120.4
41	8-NO ₂	6-Cl	7-CF ₃	CH ₃	51		267-279	

* Isomeric ratios were determined by NMR.

Example 9

Preparation of compounds of the general formula IB containing an oxygen atom in place of W

a./ 1 mmol acid anhydride is added to 0.35 mmole of the product of examples 1, resp 8.. The mixture is boiled until reaction takes place, evaporated and the product is

recrystallized from ethanol.

Table X.

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Z ¹	Z ²	%	*	Mp. (°C)	Characteristic chemical shifts by NMR
42	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	CH ₃	Ac	98		254-247	
43	H	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	CH ₃	Ac		96		5.8-H: 8.12, 7.50
44	H	6-Cl	7-CF ₃	CH ₃	Ac	80	4	239-241	5.8-H: 8.05, 7.70
45	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	H	Ac	76		306	
46	H	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	H	Ac	95		266-268	
47	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	H	Ac	85		205	

* Isomeric ratios were determined by NMR.

b : Compounds prepared according to examples 1 and 2 are dissolved in acetone, and acylated in the presence of a proton acceptor and with equivalent + 10% acid halogenide at room temperature. The substance obtained after aqueous dilution or evaporation in vacuo is recrystallized.

Table XI.

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Z ¹	%	Mp. (°C)
48	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	C ₁₁ H ₂₃ CO-	74	113
49	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	CH ₃ SO ₂ -	81	185
50	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	Bz	60	272
51	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	C ₅ H ₁₁ CO	90	215-218
52	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CO	64	105-108

Example 10

Preparation of substances of the general formula IF

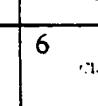
0.1 mol 1,2-diaminobenzene derivative is dissolved in 3 to 10 times methanol (ethanol, DMSO) and 1.15 mol oxalic acid diimid dimethylester and 3 to 5 mmole p-toluene

sulfonic acid are added to it as a catalyst. The reaction mixture is let stand at room

temperature for 5 to 20 hours, the precipitated substance is filtered and washed with alcohol. The following table contains substances thus prepared.

For other starting material see Chem. Ber. 97 1599 (1964)

Table XII

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Mp. (°C)
53	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	80	>315
54	H		7-Cl	43	243-247
55	5-Cl	H	7-Cl	42	>300
56	H	6-Cl	7-SCN	85	>270
57	H	6-F	7-SCN	62	>270

Example 11**Preparation of compounds of the general formula IB containing a sulfur atom in place of W**

5 10 cm³ abs. ethanol saturated with ammonia is added to 0.5 g 6-trifluoromethyl-7-chloro-2,3-quinoxaline-dithione. The reaction mixture is kept in closed vessel for 5 days at room temperature. It is purified by "flash" vacuum chromatography, *J. Org. Chem.* 44, 4963 (1979); *MKL* 40, 366 (1985)/..

10

Table XIII

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Z ¹	%	*	Mp. (°C)	Characteristic chemical shifts by NMR
58	H	6-Cl	7-CF ₃	H		88		C-5=126.4; C-8=115.4
	H	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	H	32	12	260	C-5=123.9; C-8=117.9
59	H	6-Cl	7-CF ₃	CH ₃		82		C-5=126.4; C-8=115.1
	H	6-CF ₃	7-Cl	CH ₃	41	18	250-255	C-5=123.8; C-8=117.0
60	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	Ph	25		275-280	C-5=126.8; C-8=116.9

* Isomeric ratios were determined by NMR.

20

Example 12**Preparation of compounds of the general formula IG**

a./ 0.4 g (1.5 mmole) O-tosyl-acetoxy-hydroxamate are added to 2 cm³ 60% perchloric acid, mixed at room temperature for 20 minutes, poured on ice, then extracted with 25 2x1 cm³ dichloromethane. The solution thus obtained, which contains approximately 0.2 g (1.1 mmole) O-tosyl-hydroxylamine is added to the suspension of 1 mmol 3-amino-quinoxaline-2 one derivative and 50 mg (1.25 mmole) sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) in 5 cm³ DMF, mixed at room temperature for 2 hours, then worked up. The base is released from the tosylate salt by aqueous sodium carbonate treatment.

30

Table XIV

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	X ¹	X ¹ and X ²	A	%	Mp. (°C)
61	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	H	O	NH ₂	80	310-312*
62	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	H	O	NH ₂	98	280-282**

* Tosylate salt

** monohydrate

b./ Compounds of the general formula IA -where the meaning of W is an oxygen atom
 10 -are reacted with alkyl halogenides in DMF in the presence of K₂CO₃.

Table XV

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	X ¹	X ¹ and X ²	A	%	Mp. (°C)
63	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	C ₁₂ H ₂₅	O	H	90	123-125

Example 13

Preparation of compounds of the general formula IB, where W=O and Z₁=OH;
 Z₂=H

20

4.6 mmole 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II are dissolved in 10 cm³ ethanol. 4.6 mmole (0.7 g) chloro-oximino-ethyl-acetate are added to it. After dissolution while constantly stirring 4.6 mmole NaHCO₃ dissolved in 5 cm³ distilled water are added to it dropwise. After standing over night, the precipitated substance is filtered, washed with water and purified if necessary

25 Table XVI contains data of the obtained compounds.

Table XVI

	No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Mp. (°C)
5	64	H	H	H	85	256-259
	65	H	6-Cl	7-Cl	93	286-287
10	66	H	6CF ₃	7-Cl	81	277-280
		H	6-Cl	7-CF ₃		
15	67	H	6-Cl	8-Cl	86	decomposition over 240
		5-Cl	H	7-Cl		
20	68	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-NO ₂	55	276-277
	69	6-Cl	7-Cl	8-Cl	60	decomposition over 254

Example 14

Compounds of the general formula ID containing an oxo-group in position 4 may be prepared according to example 6.

Table XVII contains data of the obtained compound.

20

Table XVII

No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	%	Mp. (°C)
25	H	H	H	75	274-277

Claims

1.) Compounds of the general formula I and salts, tautomeric forms and N-oxides thereof in which formula:

5 Z^1 means hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, $COOC_{1-4}$ alkyl, C_{2-14} acyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group;

Y^1 means hydrogen, or optionally substituted amino group, or

Y^1 and Z^1 form together a -CO-O- group, where

10 Y^2 and Z^2 mean together a valency bond, or

Y^1 and Y^2 mean together a valency bond, and at the same time

Z^2 means hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, $COOC_{1-4}$ alkyl, C_{2-14} acyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group;

15 X^1 and X^2 mean together =O, or =S, or

X^1 means hydrogen, -NHR⁴ or -WR⁵ groups, and at the same time

X^2 means hydrogen, or

X^2 and X^3 together form a valency bond,

X^3 means hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl,

20 R¹ and R² mean hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, ciano, mercapto or sulphonylamido group,

 R³ means hydrogen or nitro group,

 R⁴ means hydrogen or hydroxy group,

 R⁵ means hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{7-9} phenylalkyl group,

25 W means oxygen or sulfur

with the proviso, that

a.) if at least one of the substituents of R¹, R² and R³ is different from hydrogen or
b.) if the meaning of Z^1 and Z^2 is hydrogen and

- R¹ means 6-chloro, R³ means hydrogen

R² has a different meaning from 7-chloro, or

R¹ means 6-methyl, R³ means hydrogen.

R² has a different meaning from 7-methyl.

5

2.) Compounds of the general formula IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, their salts, tautomeric forms and N-oxides,

where the meaning of R¹, R², R³, Z¹, X¹, X², X³ are given in claim 1. W means a sulfur or an oxygen and the meaning of A is an optionally substituted amino group.

10

3.) Compounds according to claim 1):

3-amino-6,7-dichloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one

3-amino-6-trifluoromethyl-7-chloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one

3-acetylamido-6,7-dichloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one

15

3-lauroylamido-6,7-dichloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one

3-methylsulfonamido-6-trifluoromethyl-7-chloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one

4.) Process for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I, characterized that:

20

a.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IA - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and W are as given above - an 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II is reacted with a carboalkoxyformimidate derivative of the general formula III - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and W are as given above, R⁶ means hydrogen, R⁷ means C₁₋₂ alkyl; or compounds of the general formula IF, where R¹, R², R³ have the meanings as given above are hydrolyzed in acidic medium:

25

b.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ and W are as given above, Z² means hydrogen and Z¹ means C₁₋₂ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, or optionally substituted phenyl group - an 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II is reacted with a compound of the general formula IV - where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, R⁷ and W are as given above, H^{1g} means halogen, R⁸ means C₁₋₂ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, or optionally substituted phenyl group, R⁷ means C₁₋₂ alkyl group:

5 c.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB - where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , W and Z^1 are as given above, Z^2 means C_{2-14} acyl, C_{1-14} alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenylsulphonyl group - compounds of the general formula IB containing hydrogen atom in place of Z^2 are reacted with acylating agents of the general formula $Z^{2'}-L$, where the meaning of $Z^{2'}$ is C_{2-14} acyl, C_{1-14} alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenylsulphonyl group and the meaning of L is a leaving group;

10 15 d.) for the preparation of compounds with the general formula IC, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, an 1,2-diaminobenzene of the general formula II, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, is cyanomethylated, then the intermediate of general formula VI thus obtained is closed into a ring with hydroxylamine;

20 e.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula ID, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, compounds of the general formula IC, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, are acylated with formic acid derivatives, then closed into a ring or reacted with dialkylcarbonate;

25 f.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IE, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, an 1,2-diaminobenzene of general formula II, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, is reacted with dihalogene glyoxime;

30 g.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IF, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 are as given above, an 1,2-diaminobenzene of general formula II is reacted with oxalic acid diiminoester of general formula VII, where the meanings of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^7 are as given above;

h.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IB containing a sulfur

atom in place of W, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, Z¹ and Z² are as given above, a compound of the general formula IB containing oxygen in place of W or a compound of the general formula IF, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, is reacted with reagents suitable for sulfur introduction, or the compound of the general formula IB containing a sulfur atom in place of W is prepared from an appropriate R¹, R², R³ substituted 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline or 2,3-dithioquinoxaline derivatives by selective transformation;

i.) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula IG, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³, Z¹, X¹, X², X³ are as given above and the meaning of A is an optionally substituted amino group, compounds of the general formula IA, where the meanings of R¹, R², R³ are as given above, W is an oxygen atom, are N-animated and

if desired in the compounds of the general formula I thus obtained, substituents R¹, R², R³ and X³ are transformed in a manner known per se into other R¹, R², R³ and X³ substituents, and/or into their N-oxides, and/or salts, and/or are delipidated from their salts.

5.) Pharmaceutical preparations containing as active ingredient a compound of general formula I, wherein

Z¹ means hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, COOC₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₁₄ acyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group;

Y¹ means hydrogen, or optionally substituted amino group, or

Y¹ and Z¹ form together a -CO-O- group, where

Y² and Z² mean together a valency bond, or

Y¹ and Y² mean together a valency bond, and at the same time

Z² means hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl.

COOC₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ acyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethyl-sulphonyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, optionally substituted phenyl-sulphonyl group;

X¹ and X² mean together =O, or =S, or

X¹ means hydrogen, -NHR⁴ or -WR⁵ groups, and at the same time

X² means hydrogen, or

X² and X¹ together form a valency bond,

X³ means hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl,

R¹ and R² mean hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, trifluoromethyl, ciano, mercapto or sulphonylamido group,

10 R³ means hydrogen or nitro group,

R⁴ means hydrogen or hydroxy group,

R⁵ means hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₇₋₉ phenylalkyl group,

W means oxygen or sulfur

with the proviso, that

15 a.) if at least one of the substituents of R¹, R² and R³ is different from hydrogen or

b.) if the meaning of Z¹ and Z² is hydrogen and

- R¹ means 6-chloro, R³ means hydrogen

R² has a different meaning from 7-chloro, or

- R¹ means 6-methyl, R³ means hydrogen,

20 R² has a different meaning from 7-methyl.

6.) Pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 5.) comprising as active ingredient one or more of the compounds, tautomeric forms, salts and /or N-oxides thereof:

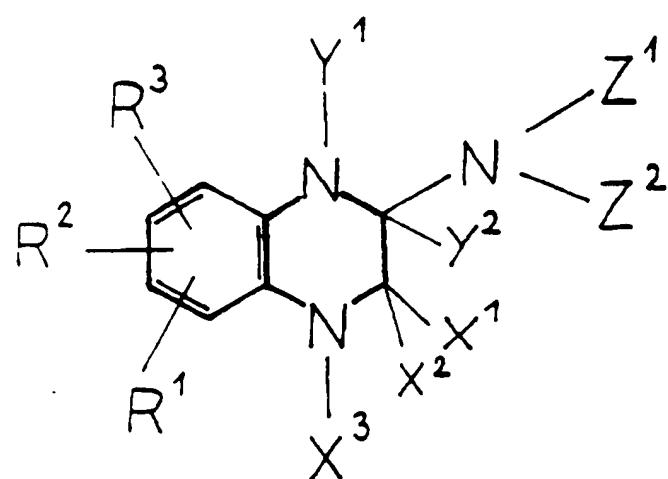
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25 3-amino-6-trifluoromethyl-7-chloro-8-nitro-quinoxaline-2-one

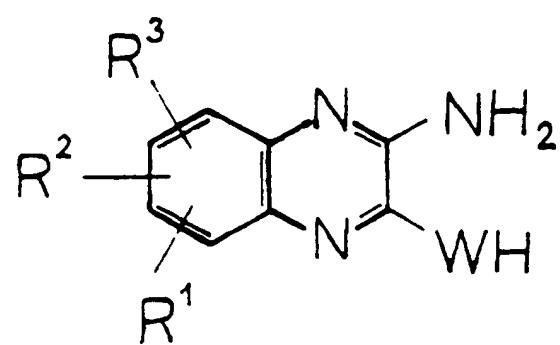
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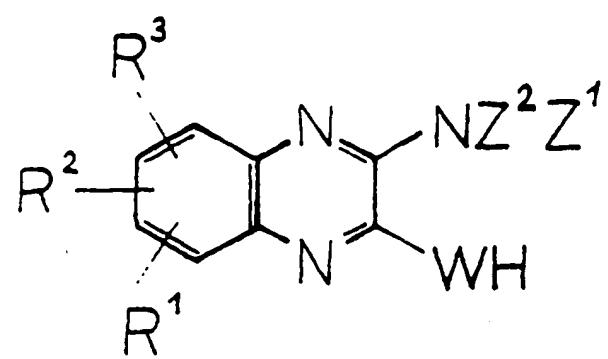
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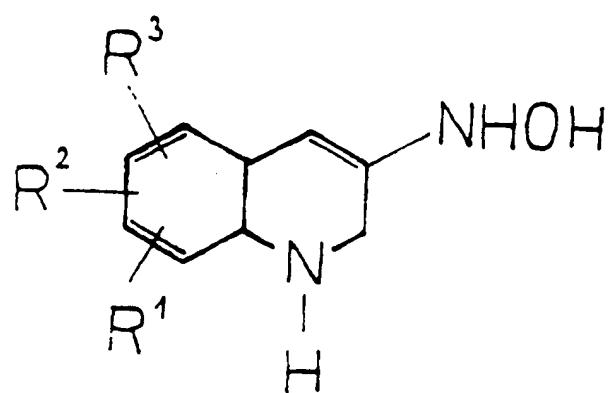
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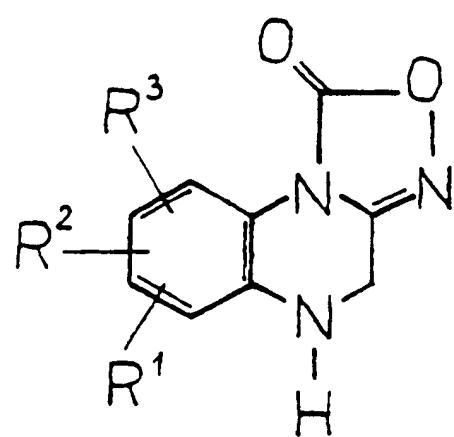
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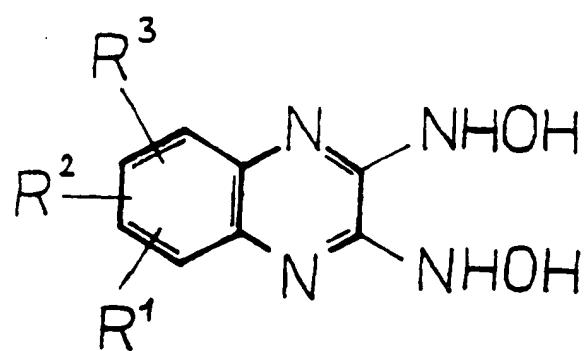
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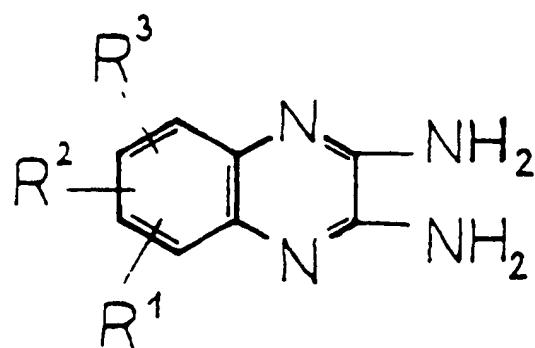
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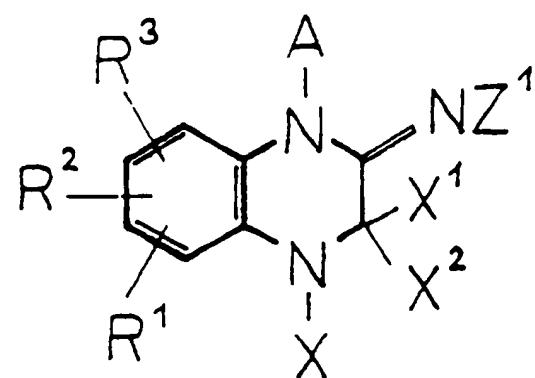
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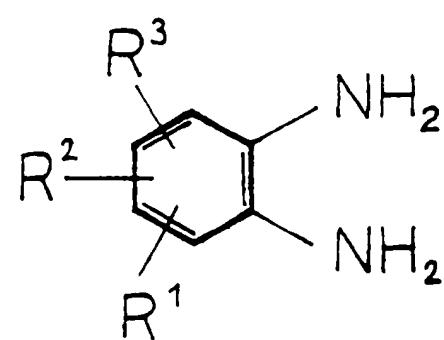
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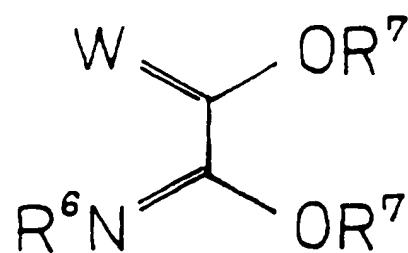
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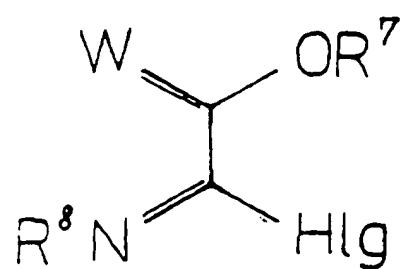
IG.



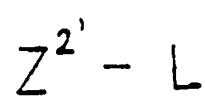
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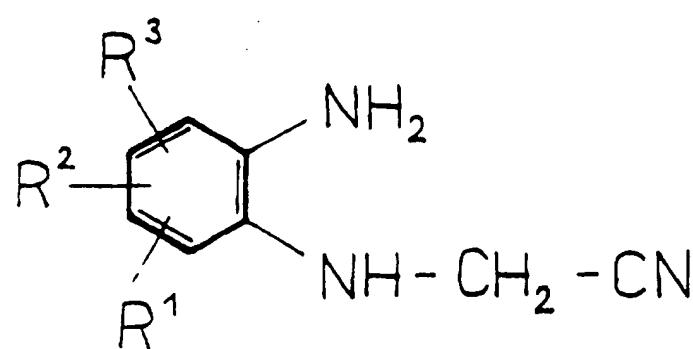
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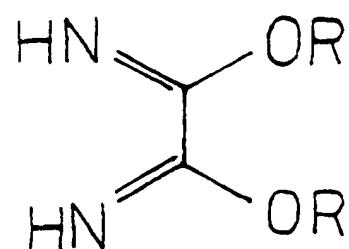
IV.



V.



VI.



VII.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte [redacted] Application No

PCT/HU 96/00072

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 C07D241/44 C07D498/04 C07D241/54

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 6 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3 446 809 A (R.HARRIS ET AL.) 27 May 1969 see the whole document ---	1
X	EP 0 030 795 A (I.C.I.) 24 June 1981 see page 17 - page 31; claim 11; table 4 ---	1,5
P,X	WO 96 04288 A (ACEA) 15 February 1996 see page 89 - page 91; claims; figure XLIX ---	1,5
A	TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 23, no. 33, 1982, OXFORD GB, pages 3357-3360, XP002027397 A.MCKILLOP ET AL.: "HETEROCYCLIC SYNTHESIS USING ETHYL CARBOETHOXYFORMIMIDATE." cited in the application see page 3357 - page 3360 -----	1

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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